SVOBODA, J.

SVOBODA, J. A contribution to the paleogeography of the silurain in the Bohemian massif. p. 120.

Vol. 31, No. 3, 1956
VESTNIK
GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Prod- H-29
ucts and Their Application. Plastics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2993.

Author : Svoboda, J., Pacltova, B.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Micral — A New Synthetic Resin For Microscopy.

Orig Pub: Casop. mineral. a geol., 1957, 2, No 3, 305-311.

Abstract: A series of resins was obtained by the condensation of formaldehyde with urea and thiourea, named micral. They are resistant to aging and water, are transparent and colorless. It is possible to obtain resins with various refractive indices (1.49-1.54) by changing the molecular ratios of urea and thiourea. The micral can be successfully substituted for Canadian balsam, glycerin and glycerin-gelatin in microscopy. -- L. Sedov.

Card 1/1

SVOBODA, JOSEF.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

SVOBODA, JOSEF. Barrandien; geoloie stredoceskeho siluru a devonu v obrazech. Praha, Nakl. Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, 1958. 97 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959.
Unclassified

SVOBODA J.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia D
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 71101

AUTHOR : Svoboda, J.; Kupka, F.
INST. :
TITLE : Identification of Tennantite from Rozalia Vein in Hodrusa.

ORIG. PUB. : Casop. mineral. a geol., 1958, 3, No 4, 445-447

ABSTRACT : By means of mineragraphic, semi-quantitative spectrographic, and x-ray diffraction analyses, a study was made of the mineral that is the most recent of all the minerals of this vein, and is associated with quartz, calcite, siderite, pyrite, marcasite, hematite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galenite, and bornite. Results of spectrographic analysis (in %): As, Cu $\gg$ 1, Fe, Sb, and Si $>$ 1-1.10-1, Ag, Al, Ca, Zn 1.10-1 - 1.10-2, B, Cr, Ge, Mn, Pb, Ti, Tl $<$ 1.10-2, absent Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, F, Ga, Hg, In, K, Li, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, V, D, Y, Yb, Zr. The conclusion is reached that the mineral under study is the terminal member of isomorphic series tennantite-tetrahedrite and contains some admixed Sb. -- R. Khmel'nitskiy.

CARD:

6

SVOBODA, Josef, inz.

Further steps in the improvement of regulations on pressure vessels.
Normalizace 12 no.8:221-224 Ag '64

1. Kralovopolska strojirna National Enterprise, Brno.

SVOBODA, Josef, inz.

Some remarks on technical standardization under the new conditions of the national economy management. Normalizace 13 no.4:139-140 Ap '65.

1. Kralovopolska strojirna National Enterprise, Brno.

SVOBODA, K., CSc.; MUDROVA, B.

Possibility of preparing radioisotopes in the Czechoslovak cyclotron for use in metallurgy and related fields. Hut listy 18 no.8:580-583 Ag '63.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Rez u Prahy.

SVOBODA, K.

"Method of calculating surfaces in determining reserves." p. 177

RUDY. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 5, May, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959
Unclas

SVOBODA, K., inz.

Measurement of high pressure gas. Paliva 41 no.7:228-229 Jl '61.

SVOBODA, K.

"Hydraulic pump units."

AUTOMATISACE, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

SVOBODA, K. (Prague, Czechoslovakia)

Contribution to the classification of the Slovak tuffs; explorations in the Slovak volcanic region. Acta geol Hung 7 no.3/4:293-303 '62.

SVOBODA, K.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: STROJIRENSKA VYROBA. Vol. 6, no. 11, Nov. 1958.

SVOBODA, K. Soviet machine-tools at the International Exhibition in Brussels. p. 484.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

SVOBODA, K. ; JANACEK, J.

"Mechanization of clamping by JU 30 tightening unit." p. 286.

"Special lathes for crankshafts." p. 288.

STROJIRENSKA VYROBA. (MINISTERSTVO TEZKEHO STROJIRENSTVI, MINISTERSTVO PRESNEHO STROJIRENSTVI A MINISTERSTVO AUTOMOBILOVEHO PRUMYSLU A ZEMEDELSKYCH STROJU.) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959. Uncl.

SVOBODA, K. ; Sedlecky, O.

Securing an earthwork cutting. p. 242.

INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

SVOBODA, K., inz., dr., Pg.

Bindere. Stavivo 41 no.3:80-81 Mr '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stavebni techniky, Praha.

USIYEVICH, M.A., kand. ekon. nauk; VIDMAR, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; STUPOV, A.D., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; STARODUBROVSKAYA, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; STOROZHEV, V.I., kand.ist. nauk; RUDAKOV, Ye.V., kand. ekon. nauk; KIRANOV, P., prof.; KHORVAT, L. [Horvat, L.], kand. ekon. nauk; KROMM, K., doktor; FRUKK, Kh. [Frukk, H.], doktor; SHMIDT, V.[Schmidt, V.], prof., doktor; TEPIKHT, Ye.[Tepicht, E.], prof.; NIK, S. [Nic,S.], kand. ekon. nauk; DUMITRIY, D.[Dumitro, D.]; SVOBODA, K., kand. ekon. nauk; LEPNIKOVA, Ye., red.; KIRSANOVA, I., mladshiy red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Socialist reorganizations in the agriculture of the European people's democracies] Sotsialisticheskie preobrazovaniia v sel'skom khoziaistve evropeiskikh stran narodnoi demokratii. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 334 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy.2. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy AN SSSR (for Usiyevich, Vidmar, Stupov, Starodubrovskaya, Storozhev, Rudakov).
(Europe, Eastern--Agriculture, Cooperative)

SVOBODA, Karel, MUDr.; VOBECKY, Josef, MUDr.

Experience with utilization of insecticides against mosquitoes.
Cesk. epiden. mikrob. imun. 5 no.2:94-100 Apr 56.

1. Z krajske hygienicko-epidemiologicke stanice v Brne, reditel MUDr. Julius Mencl.
(MOSQUITOES,
control with insecticide NERA 30 (Cz))
(INSECTICIDES,
NERA 30, mosquito control (Cz))

SVOBODA, K. (Brno); MISIK, Ladislav (Bratislava)

Activities of the branches of the Union of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists. Cas pro pes mat 85 no.4:501-502 '60.

SVOBODA, KAREL

1-F\W

Svoboda, Karel. Sur une classe de surfaces à l'indicatrice de courbure normale localement sphérique dans un espace à cinq dimensions. Acta Acad. Sci. Cechoslovacae Basis Brunensis 27 (1955), 373-392. (Czech and Russian summaries)

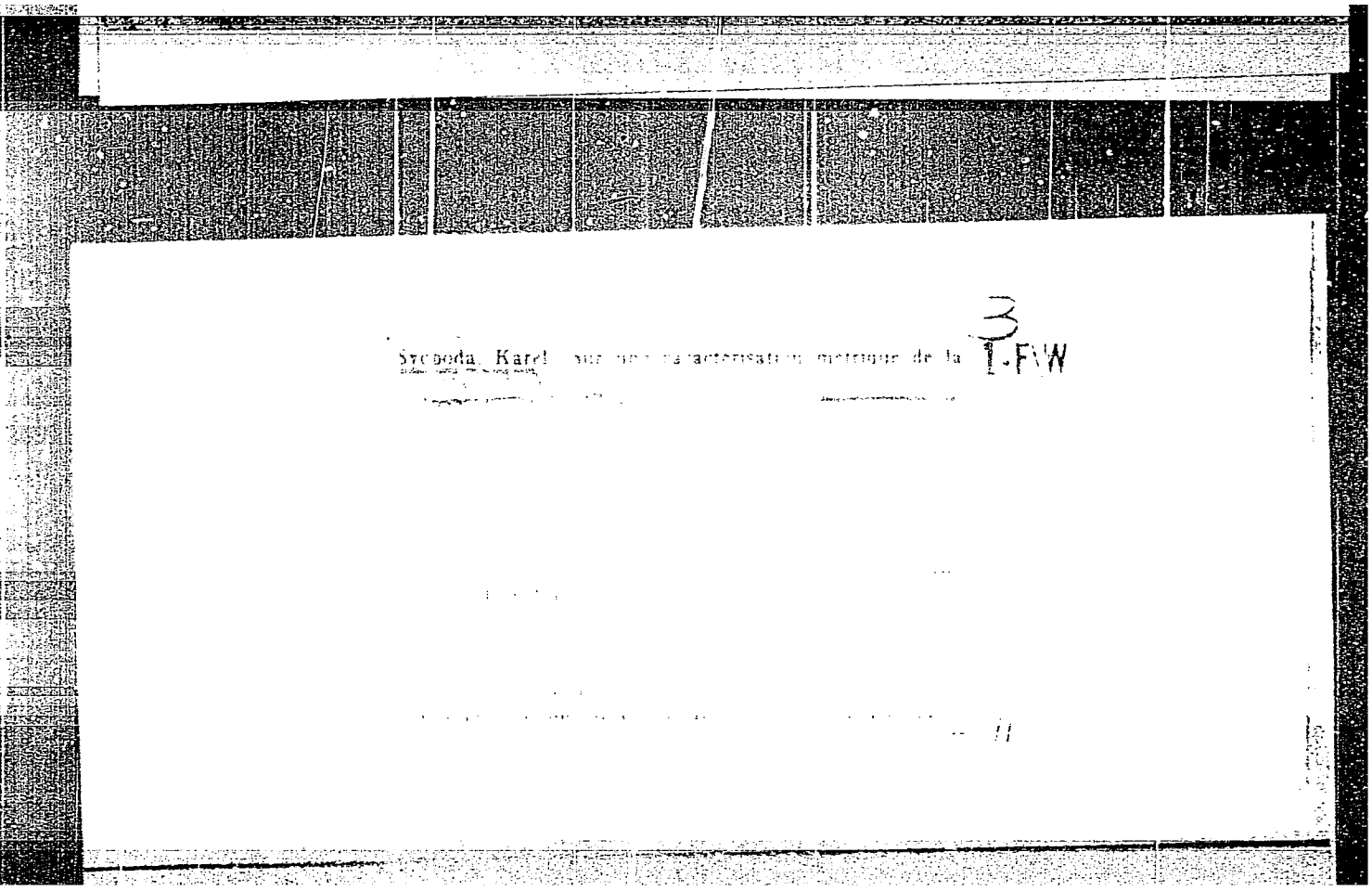
Let S be a 5-dimensional space of constant curvature and Σ a surface in it. The indicatrix of normal curvature of Σ at a point M of it is defined as the locus of the end-point of the normal curvature vector of Σ at M. The author shows that a family of surfaces Σ (depending on two arbitrary functions) always exists such that the indicatrix of normal curvature of Σ at each of its points M is a circle formed by the intersection of a sphere whose center is M and a plane whose distance v from M is a constant over Σ. Indeed, it is proved that surfaces exist with the above property for which the radius r of the circle referred to above remains constant as M varies over Σ. In this latter case, the relationship $3r^2-v^2-c=0$ is satisfied. The geometry of these surfaces is studied further using auxiliary Riemannian and projected spaces. The discussion divides into two cases according as v^2+c does or does not vanish. The paper employs the method of Cartan's repère mobile. *A. Fialkow.*

SVOBODA, KAREL

1-FW

Svoboda, Karel. L'hypersurface cubique à courbe double du quatrième degré dans un espace à quatre dimensions. Acta Acad. Sci. Cechoslovenicae Basis Brunensis 27 (1955), 393-404 (Czech, Russian and French summaries)

[illegible]



Svoboda, Karel [illegible] de la 3 T-F\W

SVOBODA, KAREL

Svoboda Karel. Contribution à la théorie d'une courbe 2 1-F\W

SVOBODA, Karel (Brno)

Minimal surfaces with normal curvature of a constant radius. Cas pro pest mat 85 no.3:291-299 Ag '60. (EEAI 10:1)
(Surfaces) (Curvature) (Hyperspace)

SVOBODA, K. (Brno)

Activities of the Branch of the Association of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists in Brno. Cas pro pes mat 88 no.1:126-127 '63.

SVOBODA, K.

Isotropic exchange of iodine between some alkyl iodides and elemental iodine dissolved therein. Coll Cz chem 29 no.7:1531-1537 Jl '64.

1. Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez near Prague.

SVOBODA, K. (Brno)

Activity of the Brno Branch of the Association of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists. Cas pro pest mat 89 no.4:500 0 '64.

SVOBODA, K.

Determination of working ability of the cardiac patient. Pracovni lek. 2 no.5:218-224 15 Nov 50. (CLML 20:6)

1. Of the First Clinic of Internal Diseases (Head--Prof.M.Stejfa,M.D.) in Brno.

SVOBODA, K.

SVOBODA K.

Thymolova jaterni zkouska u kardiaku [Thymol liver tests in cardiac disease] Lek. listy 5:7 1 Apr 50 p. 192-5

1. Of the First Internal Clinic (Head -- Prof. M. Stejfa, M.D.), Masaryk University, Brno.

SVOBODA, K.

Disseminated lupus erythematosus. Lek.listy 5 no.8:211-215 Ap '50.
(CLML 19:2)

1. Of the First Internal Clinic (Head -- Prof. M.Stejfa, M.D.), Masaryk University, Brno.

SVOBODA K.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol. 2/5 Pub. Health May 56

16. PEŠEK J., SVOBODA K. and MRKOS D. Mikrobiol. Úst. Krajské Klin. nemoc., Brno; I. vnitřní Klin. lék Fak. MU, Brno. *Chřipková epidemie v kolektivech mladistvých v oblasti Brna v lednu 1954. Influenza epidemic in youth communities in the territory of Brno in January 1954 VNITŘ. LÉK. 1955, 1/1 (12-18) Graphs 2 Tables 5

n influenza epidemic in the territory of Brno was described that affected the verwhelming majority of communities of young workers in January 1954. The irus A_1 was proved by means of isolation and serologically to be the cause of iis influenza epidemic. Some details are quoted the application of which might be some help in the practical fight against influenza epidemics.

From authors' summary

KAREL, Svoboda MUDr; JORASLAV, Dostal MUDr.

Aneurysm of the heart. Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.8:562-567 Aug '55.

1. Z I.vnitrni kliniky MU v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr M.Stejfa Brno, Capkova 31.

(ANEURYSM
heart, after myocardial infarct.
(HEART, aneurysm
after myocardinal infarct)
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, complications
heart aneurysm)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion. T
The Thyroid.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93445.

Author : Dostal, Miloslav, Kucera, Vaclav, Svoboda, Karel.
Inst :
Title : Influence of Cortisone on Amounts of Total Neutral 17-Ketosteroids in the Urine and 17-Hyroxycorticoids in the Blood in Addison's Disease. Experiments with 9-α-fluorohydrocortisone.

Orig Pub: Vnitrni Lekarstvi, 1957, 3, No 12, 1096-1109.

Abstract: Patients (13) with severe chronic adrenal insufficiency received for the first 6 days 12.5 - 50 mg of cortisone, the second 6 days 0.05 - 0.3 mg of 9-α-fluorohydrocortisone, and on the 14 - 15th day cortisone again. In the 1st period of the cycle the

Card : 1/2

JUPINEK, Z.; RYSAVY, F.; SVOBODA, K.; PRIKRYL, Z.

On clinical experiences with some drugs used in the restment of angina pectoris. Scr. med. fac. med. Brunensis 38 no.1: 51-63 '65

1. I. interni klinika lekarske fakulty University J.E.Purkyne v Brne (vedouci: prof. MUDr. M. Stejfa) a Mestsky ustav narodniho zdravi v Brne (vedouci: MUDr. J. Trnka).

SVOBODA, K.

Some newaspects of the production of radioisotopes possessing high specific activity with the aid of hot atom-chemical processes accompanying the nuclear reaction (n,y) . p. 157

JADERNA ENERGIE. (Ministerstvo energetiky) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol.5, No. 5 May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LV, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959 Uncl.

21255
P/026/60/008/004/004/009
A189/A126

9,9100

AUTHOR: Svoboda, Karel

TITLE: Exploration of the ionosphere

PERIODICAL: Acta Geophysica Polonica, v. 8, no. 4, 1960, 342 - 343

TEXT: Ionospheric observations were made during the International Geophysical Year by the stations Průhonice and Panská Ves. The objective was the exploration of the so-called ionospheric characteristics. This is the dependance of the virtual height of reflection of radio short waves from single layers of the ionosphere, which can be measured by appropriate instruments. Characteristics were measured by TV and photographically twice in 1 hour, more often, if necessary. Photographic pictures could be developed within 10 seconds. This instrument measures the energy loss of radio waves in transit through the lowest layers of the ionosphere. The interest centered further on the measurements of acoustic phenomena in connection with the dissemination of electromagnetic waves, e.g. the ionospheric whistles, sounds of decreasing sound volume (similar to a dropping bomb) on long waves. They are transmitted by electromagnetic waves of very

Card 1/ 3

24255

P/026/60/008/004/004/009
A189/A126

Exploration of the ionosphere

low frequency which originate in lightning discharges and probably spread along the earth's magnetic field. Many whistles received originated probably in South African countries. Results obtained were transmitted to Moscow and Slough. The existence of the whistles is proof of the fact that the ionosphere extends to ten times the distances formerly assumed. Valuable results were obtained through the artificial satellites. Analysis of radio signals made it possible to draw interesting conclusions on shape and height of the ionosphere. Its presence was proved even at the greatest heights reached by the satellites. The conslusion was drawn that the earth's atmosphere reaches much higher than formerly assumed, and that interplanetary space is filled with ionized plasma, which does not influence the diffusion of light. New theories regarding the ionosphere of the moon and the sun were established. 10,397 different measurements were made during the period July 1, 1957, to March 31, 1958, which were transmitted by teletype to Amsterdam, Darmstadt, Moscow and Paris. A number of instruments used in the measurements were of Czechoslovakian origin. At the same time the ionospheric station Panská Ves registered a total of 270 Dellinger effects and 206 sudden increases of atmospheric noise on ultra-long waves. There

Card 2/3

24256

P/026/60/008/004/005/009
A189/A126

3,1540

AUTHOR: Svoboda, Karel

TITLE: Exploration of the sun's activity

PERIODICAL: Acta Geophysica Polonica, v. 8, no. 4, 1960, 344 - 346

TEXT: The Czechoslovakian observatories in Prague, Ondřejov, on the Skalnaté Pleso and in Lomnický Štit and a number of "People's Observatories" carried out systematic observations and made photographs of the sun. Photographs of the sun's photosphere were regularly sent to the "Center for Photosphere" at the Mountain Observatory Kislovodskaya in the Soviet Union. Good pictures were used for the solution of a number of scientific problems, such as determination of the relative number of sun spots, size and location of spot groups and faculae, etc. Special attention was paid to chromospheric eruptions and filaments which were observed with the aid of a spectral helioscope. In all observed phenomena duration of power, location, duration of intensity and effective spread of the hydrogen line H were determined. A new improved chromospherical telescope for the recording by moving pictures of chromospherical eruptions was put into operation towards

Card 1/3

Exploration of the sun's activity

the end of 1957 at Ondřejov. The sun's picture appears on the screen with a diameter of 13 cm. The lines of the Balmer group H, He, the lines of once ionized Ca, K and H, as well as the yellow sodium (natrium) doubles have the greatest significance for the study of physical conditions during eruptions. The spectroscope is fully automatic. Protuberances can be explained on the basis of changes in the magnetic field within the province of the sun spots. Radio noises were measured in Ondřejov with the aid of two radiotelescopes on the wave lengths 56 cm and 130 cm. Study of eruptions indicated asymmetry in favor of the western half of the sun disk. A number of new facts were established in connection with occurrence of sun spots and their periodicity: the occurrence has an 11 year and an eighty year cycle, the respective 11 year cycle on the northern and southern hemisphere being dependent on the 80-year cycle. An interrelationship of localities in the 11-year cycle and the movements of the sun spots across the sun's surface were observed. One Czechoslovak observer succeeded in measuring magnetic fields in higher sun spot layers. He found that the magnetic field in an upward direction decreases much more slowly than was formerly assumed. There is 1 photograph.

Card 2/3

24256
P/026/60/008/004/005/009
A189/A126

Exploration of the sun's activity

ASSOCIATION: Keramproject, Prague

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1959

Card 3/3

24257
P/026/60/008/004/006/009
A189/A126

3,2410

AUTHOR: Svoboda, Karel

TITLE: Cosmic radiation

PERIODICAL: Acta Geophysica Polonica, v. 8, no. 4, 1960, 346 - 348

TEXT: In the universe, atomic nuclei accelerate and release high energy for reasons not yet explained. Particles of high energy can be observed as cosmic radiation. Explorations of this radiation were carried through during the International Geophysical Year at the observatories of Prague and Lomnický Štit (2,634 m above mean sea level). The following instruments were used: Ionization chambers which register intensity of radiation, cubic G-M Counter-telescopes, particularly for the hard component of cosmic rays, Neutron-monitors for variations of the neutron component. Size and number of counters guarantee the registration of a minimum of 50,000 impulses within one hour. The counters have an electronic attachment which registers incoming rays with the aid of a mechanical counter-device and projects the results together with data on air pressure and temperature on a moving picture film at intervals of 15 minutes.

Card 1/2

24258
P/026/60/008/004/007/009
A189/A126

3.9300

AUTHOR: Svoboda, Karel

TITLE: Results of observations during the International Geophysical Year - rockets and satellites

PERIODICAL: Acta Geophysica Polonica, v. 8, no. 4, 1960, 349 - 350

TEXT: For the observation of artificial satellites 12 official observation posts were established (Prague, Ondřejov, Prague-Petrin, Brünn, Skalnaté Pleso, and others). Telescopes of the type AT-1 from the Soviet Union were used (lens diameter 6 cm, with small magnification), furthermore the telescope SOMET. New methods for the photography of satellites were developed. 587 positions of satellites and carrier rockets were photographed. Radio observations exceeded 1800. As orienting map for the entry of satellite positions the Atlas Coeli 1950.0 was used. Doppler effects were measured. Results of observations are being exploited. Even now the observation has led to a number of interesting conclusions regarding the atmosphere's density, ionic composition of the ionosphere in different heights, local distribution of the geomagnetic field in extreme heights and

Card 1/3

Results of observations during the...

birth processes of high-energy particles. It was impossible to observe American satellites in our locality since they moved below the horizon or at a low arc. Observation was limited to radio contact. Signals were received on paraboloid radar antennas of 7.5 m diameter at Ondřejov. Data were transmitted to Washington. A method was found for determining the orbit without time elements, solely on the basis of geometrical data (Z. Ceplecha). Another method computes the "dynamic" orbit from position and time of three orbital points. Another method calculates the ephemerides of artificial satellites (Z. Bochnicek), and the last method makes possible a quick determination of the satellite's height. E. Buchar has derived in dynamic fashion measurements of the oblateness of the earth α from observations of the satellites during 4 months. E. Buchar arrives at the following equation:

$$\alpha = \frac{a-b}{a} = \frac{1}{298.00 \pm 0.18}$$

and found the differences of the half-diameters

$$a - b = 21.400 \text{ km} \pm 13 \text{ m}$$

Card 2/3

KRIVANEK, M.; SVOBODA, K.

Radiochemical problems at the 20th Congress of the Czechoslovak Chemical Society affiliated with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Jaderna energie 9 no.11: 370-371 '63.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SVOBODA, K.

Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Rez by Prague

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Vol 28, No 5, 1963, pp 1338-1340

"Radiation Yields of Elementary Iodine during the Irradiation of Alkaloids with Electrons."

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58232

Author : Svoboda K, Pakas V.
Inst :
Title : The Production of Cement in Shaft Furnaces.

Orig Pub : Tekhnika (Bulg.), 1956, 5, No 5, 45-47.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

SVOBODA, K.

Development of cement plants with shaft furnaces and their design. p. 393

STAVIVO (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Vol. 34, No. 11, Nov. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. , No. 1, January 1957

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-13d
Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete. - Binding Materials. Concrete and Other Silicate Building Materials.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78485.

Author : Svoboda, Karol.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Cement Factory at Djebbel-Us-Saraj (Afghanistan).

Orig Pub: Cement. Wapno. Gips, 1958, 14, No 3, 66-69.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

SVOBODA, K. KOZISEK J

Organization of production and work in cattle raising with special reference to milch cows. p. 49

Ceskoslovenska akadenie zemedelskych ved. SBORNIK, RADA ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA

Vol. 28, No. 1, February 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January 1956.

SVOBODA, K.

Production in private supplementary economic enterprises of members of collective farms. P. 435 SBORNIK RADA ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA. Praha. Vol. 28, no. 6, Dec. 1955

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

SVOBODA, KAREL

SVOBODA, KAREL. Proc a jak hospodarit podle vzorovych stanov JZD. V Praze, Vydala Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved ve Statnim Zemedelskem nakl., 1956. 198 p. (Methods of management according to the model statutes for collective farms; economic analyses of the statutes) DS Not in DLC

SVOBODA, KAREL
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

SVOBODA, K.

The formation and distribution of collective-farm income from the point of view of future expanding production. p. 277.

SBORNIK. RADA ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA. Vol. 29, no. 5, Sept. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

SVOBODA, K.

"Cooperation among Soviet and Czechoslovak agricultural economists."

p. 437 (SBORNIK, RADA ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA. — Praha, Czechoslovaka.)
Vol. 30, No. 6, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

SVOBODA, Karol

Preco a ako hospedarit podla vzorovych stanov JRD. Ekonomicky rozbor vzorovych stanov JRD. (*Why and How Should the Management Be Organized* According to the Model Bylaws of the Collective Farms. Economic analysis of the model bylaws of collective farms. bibl., notes, tables) Bratislava, Slov. vyd. podohosp. lit., 1957. 438 p. Vol. 38 of the series Polnohospodarska ekonomika (Agricultural economics).

The task of this work is to analyze from the economic point of view the model bylaws of collective farms. It examines the results of the economy institute of Agricultural economics during several years. The book's aim is to help the task of the socialization of our villages.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Slovenske Khihv, Vol. VIII. 1957. No. 10. p.315.

SVOBODA, K.; NEUMANN, J.

Economic analyses of the management of collective farms; principles of a simple method. p.511

Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved. SBORNIK. RADA ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol.5, no.7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.12 Dec.1959
Uncl.

SVOBODA, Kristian

JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Vol XXI, Nr 3, March, 1957

INTERNAL UNELASTIC COLLISIONS IN MOLECULES AND THE SZILARD-CHALMERS PROCESS

Kristian Svoboda

Summary

A new effect of the so-called internal unelastic collisions has been postulated. It has been shown to be capable of increasing the first order retention in the Szilard-Chalmers process.

A formula has been derived for a simplified case permitting calculation of the probability of the occurrence of the proposed effect.

The existing experimental material and the direction of further experimental work have been considered in connection with the discovery of this effect.

SVOBODA, K. (Inst for Nuclear Physics/of the Czechoslovakian Acad of Scis/,Prague)

"Several Problems of Obtaining Radioactive Isotopes Without Carriers by Using the Szilard-Chalmers Reaction"

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of Papers of 2nd All-Union Sci.Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo. AN SSSR, 1958, 380pp.

This volume publishes the reports of the Chemistry Section of the 2nd All Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad. Sci. USSR and Main Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR, Moscow, 9-13 April 1957.

SVOBODA, Kristian, Cand Chem Sci—(diss) "Study of the mechanism of the Skill-rd-Chalmers process in alk[illegible]iodides." Mos, Publishing House of the Acad of Sci USSR, 958, 10 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im V.I. Vernadskiy. Acad of Sci of the Czechoslovakia Republic. Inst of Nuclear Physics), 160 copies

(KL,48-58, 102)

SVOBODA, K.

78-1-35/43

AUTHOR: Svoboda, Kristian

TITLE: On the Problem of Primary Retention in the Szilard-Chalmers--Process (Stsilard-Chalmers) (K voprosu pervichnoy retentsii v protsesse Stsilarda-Chalmersa)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol.3, Nr 1, pp.187-194 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This process (reference 1) is very complicated and is accompanied by a number of separate effects, which sometimes overlap and which render unique interpretation difficult: In spite of numerous investigations dealing with the same subject (survey-references 2, 3) the theoretical problems of the process are still insufficiently cleared. A simple comparison of experimental data with some characteristics of the (n, γ) reaction does not lead to any positive result without an additional theoretical evaluation. The total retention must be expressed as a combination of the separate retentions:

$$R = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} (1 - R_m) \qquad (I)$$

Card 1/5

78-1-35/43

On the Problem of Primary Retention in the *Szilard-Chalmers-Process* (Stsil-*ard-Chalmers*)

The author considers it useful to assume l being equal to four and by this to distinguish between the four retention mechanisms, that is to say R_1 - the primary, R_2 - the secondary, R_3 - the tertiary, and R_4 the quaternary retention. The author primarily diverts his attention to the quantity R_1. As is known, a recoil velocity is imparted to an atom because of the emission of a γ-quantum from its nucleus in the case of a nuclear reaction after having absorbed a thermal neutron (n, γ). Consequently, the recoil energy is $E_o = 1/2\ m_1 v^2$ (2). The velocity "v" can be decomposed into two components v_1 and v_2, that is to say, the velocity of the activated atom and that of the molecule rest with respect to the center of gravity of the molecule. It was proved (references 7-9), that the dissociation fission of the molecule is not influenced by the total energy E_o but only by that part of it, "e", which by the author is denominated the internal recoil energy. The molecule is dissociated only in the case, when the energy E is greater than the binding energy ε. If $E < \varepsilon$, then the activated atom is retained by the molecule. If only one γ-quantum is emitted in the (n, γ)-

Card 2/5

78-1-35/43

On the Problem of Primary Retention in the Szilard-Chalmers-Process (Stsilard-Chalmers)

reaction, the expressions for the primary retention are obtained:

I. $R_1 = 0$, if $1/2 \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{Q}{c}\right)^2 > \varepsilon$ (7a)

II. $R_1 = 1$, if $1/2 \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{Q}{c}\right)^2 < \varepsilon$ (7b). If two quanta are emitted, the author computes the dependence of α' on "u" at different $\frac{Mm_1}{m_2} \varepsilon c^2 \frac{1}{Q^2}$. α - denoting the angle between the first and second quantum, $u = Q_1/Q$; $Q = Q_1+Q_2$; and Q_1 and Q_2 denoting the energy of either quantum. (figure 1). It is possible in a few cases to determine the energy of both γ-quanta Q_1 and Q_2 from a given value of R_1 from the diagram R_1 (u) (figure 2). The same procedure holds for the velocity "v", if three quanta are emitted, in an analogous way the author obtains for the velocity "v" the expression (11), and for the retention R_1 the expression (12). Obviously it is of no use tc discuss the emission of a greater number of quanta. Many cases of emission of several γ-quanta can be

Card 3/5

On the Problem of Primary Retention in the Szilard-Chalmers-Process (Stsil-ard-Chalmers)

simplified to the case of the emission of one quantum with the difference , that the total excitation energy must be replaced by the energy of the first γ-quantum. Another possible cause for primary retention is the problem of the so-called internal inelastic collisions. The author supposes that even in the case of the emission of one γ-quantum in case I (when $E > \varepsilon$) the retention will not equal zero, but will amount to any value of "q" because of the internal inelastic collisions. When more than one quantum are emitted the internal inelastic collisions will correspondingly increase the retention. The effects of the internal inelastic collisions may become manifest in the influence of the radial component of the recoil velocity. (figure 3). This velocity may be decomposed into a tangential (v_{1t}) and into a radial (v_{1r}) component. The first component imparts a rotation to the molecule. The molecules approach or withdraw from each other. The tangential component also imparts a centrifugal force to the molecules because of the rotation, by which the molecules withdraw from each other. If $E > \varepsilon$, the molecule is always dissociated. Three cases may be possible for the radial component. 1) It is directed away from the

On the Problem of Primary Retention in the Szilard-Chalmers-Process (Stsilard-Chalmers)

center of mass of the molecule. If $E > \varepsilon$, the molecule is dissociated. 2) The radial component is directed towards the center of mass. The molecules will elastically repel each other. If $E > \varepsilon$, a dissociation takes place. 3) The radial component is directed towards the center of mass. The irreversible deformation occurs, and one electron may be emitted. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 39 references.

ASSOCIATION: Czechoslovakian Academy of Science, Institute for Nuclear Physics, Prague (Chekhoslovatskaya Akademiya nauk, Institut yadernoy fiziki, Praga)
AN USSR, Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni Vernadskiy, Moscow (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. Vernadskogo, Moskva)

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

AUTHORS: Alimarin, I. P., Svoboda, K. F. SOV/89-5-1-11/28

TITLE: Some Characteristic Features of the Yields of the Szilard-Chalmers Process in Alkyl Compounds of Iodine (Nekotoryye osobennosti vykhodov protsessa Stsillarda-Chalmers alkilproizvodnykh yoda)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 1, pp. 73-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The total retardation R in the Szilard-Chalmers process is composed of at least 4 partial retardation processes the last of which is connected especially with the delay which is due to the presence of a γ-base (background). The total retardation of methyl-ethyl-propyl and butyl iodide was investigated on a strong polonium-beryllium source. The γ-intensity attained with this preparation amounted to about 0,5 r/h. The chemical preparations used were supplied either by the Soviet firm of "Soyuzreaktiv", by the Czechoslovakian firm of "Lakhema", or they were the product of synthetization carried out by the authors themselves. The following yields obtained by the Szilard-Chalmers reaction were measured:

Card 1/2

Some Characteristic Features of the Yields of the Szilard-Chalmers Process in Alkyl Compounds of Iodine

Neutron Source	Neutron Current $cm^2 \cdot sec^{-1}$	Order of Magnitude of the γ base (background) r/h	R in %				Irradiation Period
			CH_3J	C_2H_5J	C_3H_7J	C_4H_9J	
Po+Be	10^4-10^5	0,1 - 1	100(100)	95	55	43	2h (244)
Ra+Be	10^4-10^5	10^2-10^3	100(65)	42	40	42	2h (244)
Nuclear Reactor	10^7-10^8	10^2-10^3	89(60)	42	41	42	5m (14)

There are 1 table and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1958

1. Iodine compounds--Effects of radiation 2. Radioactivity--Measurement

Card 2/2

Z/038/60/000/010/001/006
A201/A026

AUTHOR: Svoboda, Kristián

TITLE: Hot-Atom Chemistry I - Historical Indroduction and the Physics of Hot-Atom Production

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, 1960, No. 10, pp. 326 - 332

TEXT: This is the first of three articles in this issue dealing with the hot-atom chemistry. First, a historical review of the hot-atom chemistry development is presented. In Czechoslowakia, first research work into the hot-atom chemistry was conducted by V. Majer (Ref. 20) who studied the enrichment of radioactive gold by the reaction Au^{197} (n, γ) Au^{198} (2.7 days), using a complex aurous thiosulfate and alkaline sodium aurate as parent compounds. After WW II, J. Malý and R. Šimáňová (Ref. 36) studied the valence states of arsenic activated by neutrons, in the form of cacodylate, sodium arsenate and arsenic trioxide. J. Cífka (Ref. 37,38) studied the reactions of hot atoms with benzene and/or chlorobenzene resulting in the formation of mono-, di-, and triphenyl derivatives. He investigated the following systems: $CS_2 + C_6H_6$ (or C_5H_6Cl) to determine the chemical effects of the reaction S^{32} (n, p) P^{32}; $CCl_4 + C_6H_6$ (or C_6H_5Cl) to determine the chemical effects

Card 1/3

Z/038/60/000/010/001/006
A201/A026

Hot-Atom Chemistry I - Historical Introduction and the Physics of Hot-Atom Production

of the reaction Cl^{35} (n,α)P^{32}; and $AsCl_3$ + C_6H_6 in the reaction As^{75} (n,γ) As^{76}. K. Pánek (Ref. 39, 40) studied several secondary reactions of hot atoms in Br-82 and Br-80m in halogen derivatives of methane and the reaction Cl-35 (n, p) S-35 in the chlorobenzene + benzene system. K. Svoboda and I.P. Alimarin (Ref. 35, 41, 42) were concerned with the study of alkyl iodides (CH_3I; C_2H_5I; C_3H_7I; C_4H_9I), irradiated under varying conditions by various neutron-source types. In recent years attention was also paid to some theoretical problems of the hot-atom chemistry. I.Zvára (Ref. 43) attempted to determine the energy distribution of hot atoms in cases in which more than one quantum are emitted by the (n,γ) reaction. K. Svoboda (Ref. 44, 45, 46) established the probabilities for the production of a hot atom in such cases, studied the influence of so-called "internal inelastic collisions" and some theoretical problems concerning the maximum specific activity attainable. The author than describes the principal purposes of hot-atom chemistry and quotes the definitions of the primary, secondary and tertiary processes as suggested by G.A. Maddock (Ref. 47). He then deals with the primary processes in more detail, presenting equations for the calculation of the recoil energies of α-particles, beta-decay electrons, γ-quanta and γ-quanta cascade. In conclusion the author

Card 2/3

Z/038/60/000/010/001/006
A201/A026

Hot-Atom Chemistry I - Historical Introduction and the Physics of Hot-Atom Production

states that although the primary process, the simplest of all hot-atom chemistry processes, has been studied most extensively, much remains to be learned especially about the ionization of hot atoms during primary processes. It seems that recoil energy is a criterion not sufficient to explain all cases of bond rupture. It has been found in some instances (e.g. in the Br-80m-Br-80 transition) that the recoil energy is much lower than the bond energy and yet the bond is ruptured. This phenomenon is apparently caused by ionization in which the Auger effect plays a significant role (Editor: V. Kačena). There are 2 figures and 52 references: 4 Czech, 12 Soviet, 4 German and 32 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV (Institute of Nuclear Research, ČSAV) in Prague

Card 3/3

SVOBODA, Kristian

Possibility of radioisotope production in a cyclotron. Jaderna energie 9 no.5:167 My '63.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Rez u Prahy.

V radioisotope

SVOBODA, Ladislav, doktor.

Collective agreements in Czechoslovakia. Prof.tekh.obr. 13 no.4: 38-39 Ap '56 (MLRA 9:7)
(Czechoslovakia--Labor contract)

SVOBODA, Ladislav, dr.

After the 5th Trade-Union Congress. Pod org 17 no.7:289-291 Jl '63.

SVOBODA, Ladislav, RNDr.

Intaglio printing and its unification. Papir a celulosa 18 no.10:205-210 O '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav polygraficky, Praha.

SVOBODA, Ladislav, RNDr.

New methods of preparing intaglio printing forms. Papir a celulosa 18 no.11:220-221 N'63.

1. Vyzmumny ustav polygraficky, Praha

43036
S/194/62/000/010/077/084
AC55/A126

AUTHOR: Svoboda, Lubor

TITLE: Circuit for the synchronization or triggering of multivibrators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962, 112, abstract 10-7-223sh P (Czech. pat., cl. 21g, 38, no. 100289, July 15, 1961)

TEXT: The patent concerns a circuit for the synchronization or triggering of multivibrators, the distinctive feature of the circuit being the following: the trigger tube, whose anode is connected directly to the anode of one of the multivibrator tubes, remains blocked for the whole time during which this multivibrator tube is unblocked. As a result, the multivibrator is isolated from the trigger circuit, so that the exponential law of the voltage drop on this tube grid cannot be broken by anything. This is achieved in the following way: to the trigger-tube cathode a positive voltage is applied exceeding the maximum anode voltage of the above tube during the time when current flows through. The positive voltage is obtained from a divider whose lower arm is shunted by a ca-

Card 1/2

SVOBODA, Lubos

ACTH therapy of puerperal psychosis with lupus erythematosus.
Cesk. psychiat. 53 no.2:106-110 Mar 57.

1. Psychiatricka klinika PU v Olomouci.
(ACTH, ther. use
lupus erythematosus, disseminated & puerperal psychosis (Cz))
(PSYCHOSES, case reports
puerperal, with disseminated lupus erythematosus, ther., ACTH (Cz))
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, DISSEMINATED, case reports
with puerperal psychoses, ther., ACTH (Cz))
(PUERPERIUM, compl.
psychoses & disseminated lupus erythematosus, ther., ACTH (Cz))

SVOBODA, Lubos; SKORPIL, Jaroslav; KRAVCENKO, Ivan; SOUCEK, Karel

Protracted insulin coma treated with chlorpromazine, psychoton and ACTH. Cesk.psychiat.56 no.4:234-239 Ag'60.

1. OUNZ -- nemocnice ve Vysokem Myte, psychiatricke oddeleni v Chocni, interni oddeleni ve Vysokem Myte.
(HYPERINSULINISM ther)
(CHLORPROMAZINE ther)
(CORTICOTROPIN ther)
(AMPHETAMINE ther)

SVOBODA, Lyudvik [Svoboda, Ludvik], general armii; GRACHEV, S.I. [translator]; PETROV, F.P.[translator]; ARTEMOV, A.P., red.; SRIBNIS, N.V., tekhn. red.

[From Buzuluk to Prague] Ot Buzuluka do Pragi. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 405 p. Translated from the Czech. (MIRA 16:6)
(Czechoslovakia--World War, 1939-1945)

SVOBODA, M.

Where are the reserves for increasing agricultural production? p. 33.
(Rolnicke Hlasy, Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

SVOBODA, M.

"Effect of the organization of breeding and mechanization on the manpower supply in animal production."

p. 119 (SBORNIK. TADA ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA Vol. 31, no. 2/3, Mar. 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 7, 1958

SVOBODA, M.

Apropos of a suitable contrast medium for roentgen examination of the larynx and esophagus. Cesk. otolaryng. 13 no.6:368-370 N '64.

1. Ustav hematologie a transfuze v Praze (reditel prof. dr. J. Horejsi, DrSc.).

LAZNICKA, M.; LIBANSKY, J.; SVOBODA, M.

Post-irradiation leukaemia in CBA mice. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 11 no.4:385-388 '64.

1. Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

SVOBODA, M.; FIALA, J.; Technicka spoluprace: LIVORA, J.

A new Czechoslovakian contrast medium - Verografin VUFB - in the light of hematological control. Cesk. radiol. 18 no.5: 354-356 S '64.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze (reditel prof. dr. J. Horejsi, DrSc.).

SVOBODA, M.; SAVADA, J.; SICHER, J.

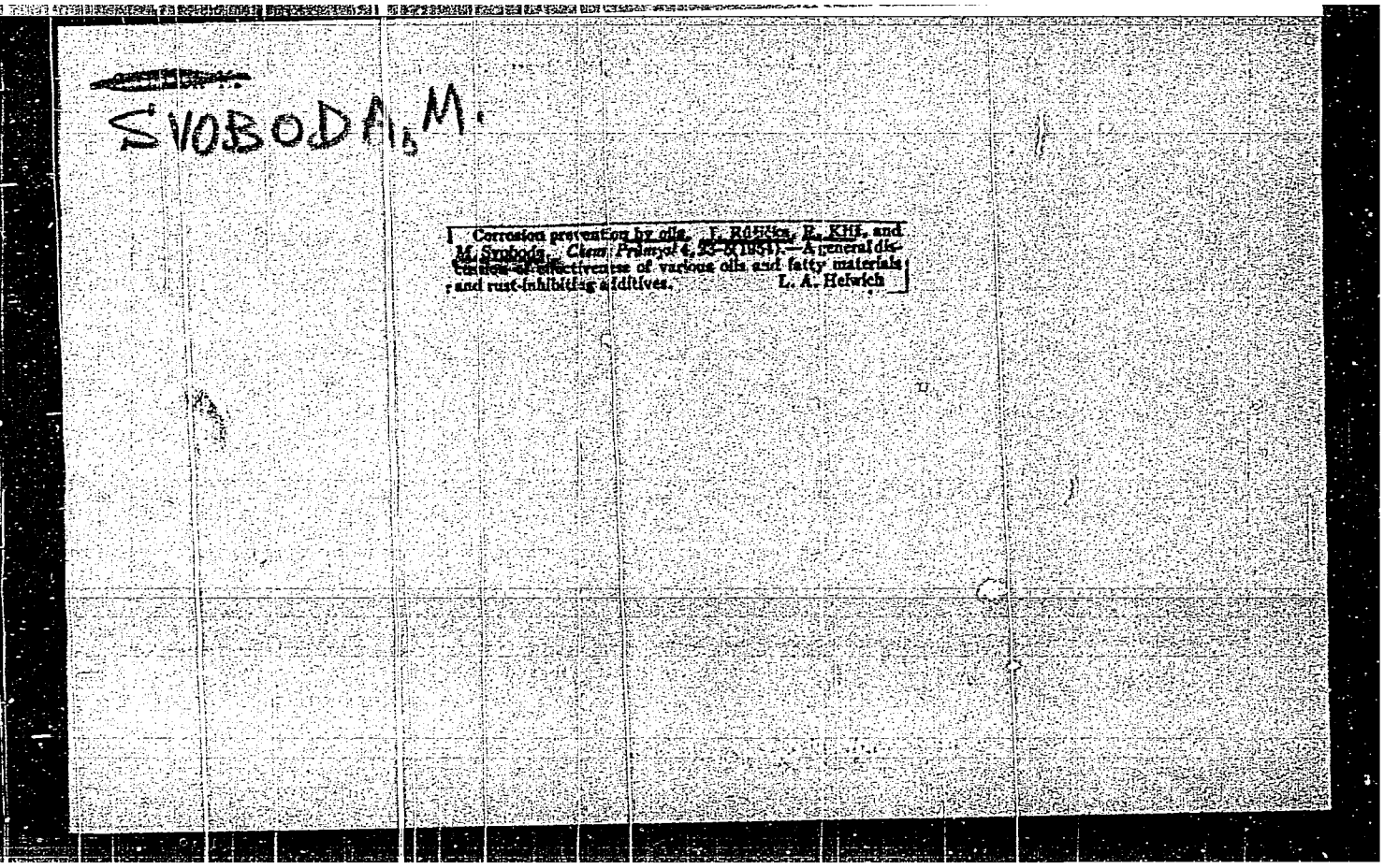
Stereochemical studies. Pts. 30-31. Coll Cz Chem 30 no. 2: 413-437 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted May 11, 1964.

SVOBODA, M.

Protection of steel structures with coats or organic paints.
p. 98.
IZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha
Vol. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SOURCES: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956



SVOBODA, M.

Corrosion prevention by oils. F. Rošický, R. Kliš, and M. Svoboda. *Chem. Průmysl* 4, 22–3(1954).—A general discussion of the effectiveness of various oils and fatty materials and rust-inhibiting additives. L. A. Helwich

SVOBODA, M.

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Lacquers. Paints. Drying Oils. Siccatives, I-22

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63306

Author: Lvovsky, C., Svoboda, M.

Institution: None

Title: Tests of Corrosion-Inhibiting Properties of Lacquer Coatings

Original Periodical: Zkouseni ochranych vlastnosti naterovych systemu. Chem. prumysl, 1955, No 9, 391-392; Czech

Abstract: Evaluation (including a comparative) of corrosion inhibiting properties of lacquer coatings on the basis of laboratory test data is often erroneous and coatings which yielded poorest results in laboratory tests are found to be more stable under conditions of actual use. It is proposed to change the procedures of laboartory tests so as to approximate more closely the conditions of practical utilization, for example in testing of lacquers designed for coating of equipment at

Card 1/2

to action of HCl gas during the drying process.

SVOBODA, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion J.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33187

Author : Ruzicka, J., Svoboda, M.
Inst :
Title : New Possibilities of Utilization of Volatile Corrosion Inhibitors

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1956, 6, No 6, 255-256

Abstract : Data are presented concerning the use of dicyclohexylamine nitrite (I) as a volatile corrosion inhibitor (CI). Since it is insoluble in petroleum products the powdered I was mixed with oil and with vaselin. The resulting paste can be readily applied and the CI uniformly dispersed in the coating provides good protection from corrosion. At temperatures above 50° the CI decomposes with formation of foam. As a result of these experiments it was found that some oils are miscible with a saturated solution of CI in the proportion of 1:1.

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33187

In experiments on the use of I as an addition to lacquer, prepared by dissolution of glyptal resin, modified with linseed oil, a solubility of up to 4% I was attained.

Card 2/2

LVOVSKY, C.; SVOBODA, M., inz.; TRDLICA, A.

Materials for protective coating of steel structures.
Inz stavby 6 no.1:24-25 Ja '58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav ochrany materialu, Praha.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-30
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 76869

AUTHOR : Lvovsky, C., Svoboda, M., and Trdlica, A.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : On the Effect of Glycerin Separation on the Formation of Bubbles in Corrosion Protective Coatings
ORIG. PUB. : Chem Prumysl, 8, No 4, 220-222 (1958)

ABSTRACT : Under the action of water the upper layer of a protective coating applied on a base coat of red lead (RL) and linseed oil (LO) wrinkles and becomes covered with bubbles. This phenomenon is not related, as supposed earlier, to the presence of free glycerin produced during the formation of Pb-soaps in the reaction of the RL with the LO, but is caused by the swelling of the LO film. Minimum adhesion was observed on a base coat of RL and LO, somewhat better

CARD: 1/2

INST. :

SVOBODA, M.

"Protection of agricultural machines through anticorrosive paints."

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, No. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

SVOBODA, M.; NEMEC, J.

Protection of agricultural machinery against corrosion by coatings. II. p. 212.

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. (Ministerstvo zemedelstvi a lesniho hospodarstvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, No. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8 , No. 11, Nov. 1959. Uncl.

SVOBODA, M.; KNAPEK, B.; ZAYICHEK, K.

Effect of the method of application of paint and varnish coatings on their protective properties. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:44-45 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity materialov imeni G.V. Akimova, Praga. Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika.
(Protective coatings)
(Paint materials)

SVOBODA, Miloslav, dr.

Planning sales in the heavy machine industry. Podn org 18 no.9:416-417 S '64.

1. Ministry of Heavy Machine Industry, Prague.

RICANEK, O., SVOBODA, M.

Contribution to improving the surgical technic in induced abortion.
Cesk. gynek. 29 no.8:601-603 O '64.

1. Gyn-por. Klin. lek. fak. Palackeho University V Olomouci,
(prednosta doc. dr. F. Smazrek, CSc.).

L 62143-65 EWT(d)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/EM/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016950 UR/0303/65/000/003/0044/0046
667.613:620.19

AUTHOR: Svoboda, M.; Knapek, B.; Smrchkova, Ya.

TITLE: A study of the protective properties of paint and varnish coatings at high temperatures and the effect of pigment type on the thermal degradation of the binder

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 3, 1965, 44-46

TOPIC TAGS: paint, varnish, corrosion prevention, alkyd resin, epoxy resin, thermooxidation, protective coating, thermal aging, film degradation

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to study the corrosion resistance of paint and varnish coatings following thermal aging at 50-200C and to determine the effect of pigment type on the degradation of the films (pentaphtalic alkyd and alkyd, alkyd-melamine, and epoxy resins). It was found that the greatest damage to the films occurs during the first 50-100 hr. of exposure. Above 100C, the rate of degradation of the binder increases considerably. The porosity of the films increases after exposure to temperatures of 150 and 200C. A statistical treatment of the data showed that the influence of the pigment on the degradation of the film-forming material is very slight, and that temperature is the

Card 1/2

L 62143-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016950

chief factor responsible for the degradation of the binder. During the first 50-100 hr. at 150-200C in air, the low-molecular components volatilize, and this is followed by a thermooxidative degradation of the polymer during the remainder of the aging process (50-200 hr.). The rate of degradation of the paint and varnish film at a given temperature has the same order of magnitude regardless of the type of pigment employed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity materialov im. G.V. Akimova, Prague, CzSSR (State Scientific Research Institute for the Protection of Materials)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SVOBODA, M.; PUCHTA, V.

To test or not to test contrast media? Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.45: Lek. ved. zahr. 11:207-210 12 N '65.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze (reditel prof. dr. J. Horejsi, DrSc.).

L 20214-66 EWT(m)-2/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/JG
ACC NR: AP6010340 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/65/015/007/0512/0520

AUTHOR: Vrtel, J. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Svoboda, M. (Engineer); Sicha, F.

ORG: [Vrtel; Svoboda] State Research Institute of Material and Technology, Prague (Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie); [Sicha] Klement Gottwald Iron Works in Vitkovice, Ostrava (Viktovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda)

TITLE: Fine-grained, niobium-alloyed weldable steel

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 7, 1965, 512-520

TOPIC TAGS: steel, niobium steel, solid mechanical property, metal property, weldability, niobium alloy, niobium, 13,032 niobium steel

ABSTRACT: The article reports detailed information on a new fine-grained niobium alloyed steel recently developed in Czechoslovakia and standardized as No. 13,032. The article briefly explains the effect of niobium on the mechanical properties of steel and compares the new steel with existing standard types employed for similar purposes. This paper was presented by J. Ralman, Engineer. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 11 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.14.018.29;669.14.018.62;669.293

L 31241-66 EWT(d)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AP6022840 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/002/0099/0102

28
B

AUTHOR: Svoboda, M. (Engineer)

ORG: Czech Institute of Technology, Prague (Ceske vysoke uceni technicke)

TITLE: Application of tensor analysis to the theory of elasticity 16 26

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 16, no. 2, 1966, 99-102

TOPIC TAGS: tensor analysis, elasticity theory, vector, mathematic space, mathematic transformation

ABSTRACT: The article introduces vectors and Cartesian tensors based on orthogonal transformation in three-dimensional space. From that transformation it derives the unit tensor of the second order as well as a definition of a vector and explains basic algebraic operations with tensors. The stress tensor is defined as a symmetric tensor of the second order. Tensors are used in basic equations of the theory of elasticity and the same method is used to express Hooke's law. This paper was presented by Docent, Engineer, Candidate of Sciences J. Valenta. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 24 formulas and 2 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

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